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Fifty-second Annual Report

of the

UREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY

1934-1935



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON
D. C.


FIFTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1934-1935



UNITED STATES
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FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, CHIEF

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of March 28, 1934. The act referred to contains the following item:

American ethnology: For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii, the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including necessary employees, the preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations, the purchase of books and periodicals, and traveling expenses, \$52,910.00.

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

M. W. Stirling, Chief, left Washington on October 23, 1934, to investigate the location of finds of the eastern type of Folsom point in King and Queen and Halifax Counties, Va., and in Granville County, N. C. It was discovered that the points in question were all surface finds, the exact location of several being examined. Two interesting facts developed from this study: None of the Folsomlike points was found in connection with village site material, and all of them were recovered from hilltop fields or other elevations where erosion had removed the topsoil. Until finds are made in situ, and in association with other material, very little can be said as to the antiquity of the specimens beyond the fact that they appear to be earlier than the ceramic horizons in the same region.

On January 18, 1935, Mr. Stirling arrived at San Jose, Guatemala, from which point he visited archeological sites on the Pacific Coastal Plain. Proceeding to the highlands of Guatemala, he visited several Maya Quiche villages in the vicinity of Lake Atitlan and Chichicastenango. Subsequently he studied the old empire ruins of Quirigua on the Motagua River and Copan in Honduras. After returning to Guatemala from Honduras, Mr. Stirling proceeded to

Yucatan, where he spent a week as a guest of the Carnegie Institution in viewing the sites of Uxmal and Chichen Itza. On February 12 he returned to Washington.

On June 18 Mr. Stirling left Washington from Macon, Ga., to examine the progress made by Dr. A. R. Kelly on the large-scale mound excavations near that city. From Macon Mr. Stirling proceeded to Brunswick, Ga., to view some of the archeological sites on the Sea Islands and to consult with National Park Service officials regarding the establishment of archeological monuments in that area. From Brunswick he went to Manatee, Fla., to examine some interesting Calusa material discovered by Montague Tallant. Following this, a brief trip was made to Cape Sable and the Florida Keys to locate some of the southernmost examples of Calusa archeological sites. On the return trip to Washington, he spent 2 days at Tallahassee, Fla., in consultation with Vernon Lamme, Florida State Archeologist, and visited several interesting sites in the vicinity.

Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist, devoted a considerable part of the year to the amplification of his report on the Southeastern Indians, material being added from Spanish, French, and English sources.

In November and the first week of December, Dr. Swanton, accompanied by F. M. Setzler, assistant curator of archeology in the United States National Museum, visited Macon, Ga., as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Harrold, stopping on the way at various points in North Carolina to examine archeological collections and sites connected with the expedition of De Soto. They remained in Atlanta, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly M. Du Bose, long enough to view the famous Etowah mounds at Cartersville. Besides visiting several sites in the immediate neighborhood of Macon, they made a trip to Panama City, Fla., and with the helpful cooperation of Judge Ira A. Hutchinson of that place viewed many of the sites explored by Clarence B. Moore and obtained an excellent collection of potsherds from one of the large shell heaps. On the return trip to Washington productive attempts were made to identify sites visited by De Soto in both North and South Carolina. Lectures were delivered at Macon and also at Emory University, Atlanta, before those interested in the local archeology.

During the last week in December, Dr. Swanton took part in a conference on the prehistory of the lower Mississippi Valley at Baton Rouge, La., and on his way back spent some time visiting Indian sites along Alabama River with James Y. Brame, Jr., of Montgomery, Ala.

Shortly before the end of the year Dr. Swanton took up again his work on the Timucua linguistic material, which had been laid aside for some time. Timucua is no longer spoken, and, with the

exception of two letters and some isolated words, all that is known regarding it is contained in five early seventeenth-century religious works published by the Franciscan friars Pareja and Movilla, with a grammar by the former.

At the beginning of the year Dr. Truman Michelson, ethnologist, was engaged in working out the phonetic shifts of Natick on the basis of the material contained in Trumbull's Dictionary. With very few exceptions these are now satisfactorily solved, and have been indexed on file cards. When a few remaining obscure points are elucidated it will be possible to present a complete paper for publication. During the year a number of technical papers were prepared for publication in certain professional periodicals. Among these is a series of papers solving certain difficulties in Algonquian sound-shifts and etymologies as well as showing that some sound-shifts took place in Proto-Algonquian times. An article on Winnebago social and political organization should also be noted. The data extracted from Caleb Atwater's writings, previously neglected, are important. A new technique of determining the gentes of some tribes at certain times is given. Since gentes often own personal names, it is clear that personal names occurring as the signers of treaties and in early documents can be utilized in determining the gentes. Of general ethnological interest will be Dr. Michelson's communication, shortly to be published in the *American Anthropologist*, on Miss Owen's Folk-Lore of the Musquakie Indians. Since the book deals with the Musquakie Indians, we have a right to suppose that the Indian words cited are Musquakie. However, Dr. Michelson shows that several are not even Algonquian but Siouan. Dr. Michelson has prepared and submitted for publication two papers: "Further Notes on Algonquian Kinship Terms" and "What Happened to Green Bear Who Was Blessed with a Sacred Pack."

Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, continued during the year his researches on the Indians of California and other related western Indians, both in the field and in Washington. At the beginning of the year he was engaged in work in southern California with an aged Indian, reviewing with him the ethnology contained in Father Boscana's unique report on the culture of the southern California coast Indians, written in 1822, the manuscript of which Dr. Harrington recently discovered. The rehearing and annotating of this important manuscript was continued with other informants until well into the fall, resulting in the elucidating of practically every passage of the old text. On the completion of this work Dr. Harrington returned to Washington, D. C., to continue the annotation of the Boscana manuscript. Owing to the presence of Mission Indians in the city of Washington during all the latter part of the year, as

delegates in connection with legislative work, Dr. Harrington availed himself of this opportunity to amplify the work. Legends and other materials from these Indians were reheard, discussed, and edited. This work was still in continuation on June 30.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., archeologist, devoted considerable time during the year to a study of the problem of so-called Folsom man. Extensive correspondence was carried on with collectors throughout the country concerning their finds of Folsom points and many examples were sent to him for study, photographing, and measuring. As a result of this work much new information was obtained concerning variations in this peculiar type of projectile point and its distribution.

Dr. Roberts left Washington September 23, 1934, for Fort Collins, Colo., to investigate a site which had been reported to the Smithsonian Institution by Maj. Roy G. Coffin, professor of geology in Colorado State College. The site was discovered in 1924 by Judge C. C. Coffin and his son, A. L. Coffin, of Fort Collins. Among the specimens were points which later were identified as belonging to the Folsom type, the oldest thus far known in North America. Dr. Roberts spent 6 weeks exploring the site, with the permission of the owner of the land, William Lindenmeier, Jr., of Fort Collins. From an intact midden layer 14 feet below the present ground level, and a quarter of a mile distant from the place of the original finds by the Coffins, he procured a whole series of implements which definitely establish a complex for the Folsom horizon.

Dr. Roberts returned to Washington November 20, 1934, and during the winter months prepared a manuscript detailing the results of his work. This paper, entitled "A Folsom Complex: Preliminary Report on Investigations at the Lindenmeier Site in Northern Colorado", was published June 20, 1935, in the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, vol. 94, no. 4, publ. no. 3333.

Dr. Roberts left Washington again for Fort Collins on May 26. A camp was established at the Lindenmeier site and excavations on a larger scale than those of the preceding autumn were begun. The digging yielded numerous specimens of stone implements and a considerable quantity of bison bones, indicating that they are from much larger animals than the modern bison. A number of stone implements were found in direct association with these bones, and one vertebra contains the tip end from a typical Folsom point.

While the work at the Lindenmeier site was progressing, Dr. Roberts visited a number of locations in the northern Colorado area where Folsom specimens have been found. None of the latter indicated possibilities for increased knowledge on the subject comparable to those at the Lindenmeier site.

During the month spent in the office Dr. Roberts also worked on manuscripts detailing the results of archeological work conducted in Arizona and at Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn.

From July to October 1934, Dr. W. D. Strong, ethnologist, was in Washington working with the collections made in Spanish Honduras during the preceding years. During the year a report on one phase of this work, entitled "Archeological Investigations in the Bay Islands, Spanish Honduras", was completed. It was published February 12, 1935, in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vol. 92, no. 14. In October 1934 Dr. Strong was sent to Fort Collins, Colo., to examine and assist in work at a newly discovered site where a habitation level occupied by Folsom man was being investigated by Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Returning to Washington in the same month, he was occupied for some time in revising and amplifying an earlier report, "An Introduction to Nebraska Archeology", which was completed and went to press March 1, 1935. From December 1934 until the end of the year, Dr. Strong served as an adviser in anthropology to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Prior to May 1934 this work was carried on in addition to his other duties but, subsequent to that time, through an arrangement between the Bureau of American Ethnology and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, full time was devoted to this task.

Winslow M. Walker, associate anthropologist, devoted the time from July 1 until the end of the calendar year in working with the collections made in connection with the Federal Civil Works Administration relief project at Buena Vista Lake, Calif. At the same time Mr. Walker was able to continue work in connection with his researches in the lower Mississippi Valley, and completed for publication the report of his work on the large mound at Troyville, La.

J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist, was engaged during the year in a revision of the native Onondaga text of the Requickenning Address of the Condolence Convocation of the Iroquois League, adding to the text and translation the summarizing speech introductory to the Second Part of this Address, retranslating the whole. He also revised the historical tradition of the founding of the League of the Iroquois, not only words but incidents as well, retranslating the whole to conform to the corrections. Texts of laws relating to other aspects of the League were also revised and made to conform to later information obtained in his researches.

Mr. Hewitt worked on the preparation of a paper analyzing approximately 400 Chippewa place names. He also prepared a list of over 200 Seneca personal names arranged according to the age grades of the individual.

In the course of the year Mr. Hewitt attended the meetings of the Advisory Committee to the Division of Geographic Names of the

Department of the Interior, for which he also did some research work.

SPECIAL RESEARCHES

Miss Frances Densmore, a collaborator of the Bureau, continued her study of Indian music during this year, submitting disk records of Indian songs made at the Century of Progress Exposition. The records of seven songs were submitted, with transcriptions of two Navaho and four Sioux songs, and accompanying data. These have been cataloged consecutively with her former work. Two of the Sioux songs were selected by Dean Carl E. Seashore for graphic reproduction by his method of phonophotography, the work being done at his laboratory at the University of Iowa, Iowa City. This is the first use of this technique of graphical recording in connection with the study of Indian music. Dr. Seashore states: "From a single playing before the microphone three groups of records are made: First, a re-recording of the song on hard disks for auditory reference; second, a phonophotographic record of pitch, intensity and time; and, third, an oscillogram for harmonic analysis to determine tone quality." Through his courtesy there was submitted a print of a portion of the original phonophotogram of one of these songs, and a graph, or "pattern score" made by Dr. Harold Seashore from the phonophotogram. A comparison of this score with the transcription made by Miss Densmore corroborates the evidence of the ear in discerning the pitch of Indian singing and also opens interesting new avenues of investigation. Miss Densmore added a chapter on a summary of analysis to her book on British Columbian music, awaiting publication.

Acknowledgment is made of the courtesy of Mrs. Laura Boulton and Dr. George Herzog in providing the use of the Fairchild disk recording apparatus on which Indian songs were recorded at the Century of Progress Exposition.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editing of the publications of the Bureau was continued through the year by Stanley Searles, editor. In addition to the current work of the office, considerable progress was made on comparing and correcting the comprehensive manuscript index of Bulletins 1-100 of the Bureau. Every entry is being verified.

An index of Schoolcraft's work entitled "Indian Tribes", in six volumes, begun last year, is well advanced.

Bulletin 112, "An Introduction to Pawnee Archeology", by Waldo Rudolph Wedel, was edited and prepared for printing; and work has been done on other manuscripts in the custody of the editor. Publications distributed totaled 11,955.

LIBRARY

The reference library has continued under the care of Miss Ella Leary, librarian. The library consists of 31,101 volumes, 17,189 pamphlets, and several thousand unbound periodicals. During the year 400 books were accessioned, of which 47 were acquired by purchase, the remainder being received through gift and exchange of Bureau publications; also 94 pamphlets and 3,125 serials, chiefly the publications of learned societies, were received and recorded. Books loaned during the year numbered 1,069. In the process of cataloging, 1,550 cards were added to the catalog files. Requisition was made on the Library of Congress during the year for 140 volumes for official use. This year, more than in previous years, advantage was taken of the interlibrary loan service for books needed by the staff.

As usual, hundreds of publications were consulted in the library during the year by investigators and students, other than members of the Smithsonian Institution. Individual contributors both at home and abroad continued to show their interest by sending contributions to the library.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Following is a summary of work accomplished by E. G. Cassedy, illustrator:

Engrossing	1
Line drawings	115
Graphs	43
Photographs retouched	68
Maps	29
Tracings	17
Lettering jobs	147
Plates prepared	97
Photographs colored	21
Mechanical drawings	5
Paintings repaired	2
Total	545

COLLECTIONS

Accession
Number

130570. Pottery fragments from Weeden Island, Fla., collected by D. L. Reichard (4 specimens).
130576. Human skeletal material obtained through excavations conducted under the Federal Civil Works Administration by W. M. Walker at various sites in California (88 specimens).
132127. Skeletal material excavated from Peachtree Mound at Murphy, N. C. (39 specimens).
132168. Skeletal material obtained in the course of archeological work conducted at Ormond Beach, Fla., during the winter of 1933-34 under the Federal Civil Works Administration (53 specimens).

133314. Collection of archeological material obtained on the mainland of Spanish Honduras and on the adjacent Bay Islands by Dr. W. D. Strong in 1933 (327 specimens).
134994. Skeletal material from Perico Island, Manatee County, Fla., collected by the C. W. A. during the winter of 1933-34 (180 specimens).

MISCELLANEOUS

During the course of the year information was furnished by members of the Bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the North American Indians, both past and present, and the Mexican peoples of the prehistoric and early historic periods. Various specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

Personnel.—The appointment of Winslow M. Walker, associate anthropologist, was terminated May 31, 1935, owing to ill health.

Miss Helen Heitkemper was temporarily appointed as junior stenographer in the absence of Miss Edna Butterbrodt, on furlough.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Chief.*

Dr. C. G. ABBOT,

Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.







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